At No. 4 North Tenth Street Richmond, Va. Entered Janu-ary 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold et 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH IS sold at 5 cents a cony.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, juding Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or to cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH. Richmond, Va.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1904.

The Defeat of the Machen Bill. No one famaliar with public sentiment in this State doubts the well nigh unanimous desire for a really effective primary election law. When the outgoing Legislature met in January the enactment of such a law was one of the few things upon which nearly all Democrats were agreed. It is true that there were strikingly divergent ideas of how the primary plan should be formulated. Senators Keezell and Barksdale, representing one extreme, were for practically retaining the present system of nomination by convention, while Senator Machen took the advanced position of enacting a general primary law, giving the voter the right to vote by ballot in primaries for every office in the gift of the State, from senator and Governor down. Finally, the other plans were withdrawn and the passed the Senate and at the tag end of the session went to the House, where several far-reaching amendments were made. The two most striking were those allowing the city or county committees to appoint the judges of election, and allowing an outsider to go into the booth with the voter to assist in marking the

back to the Senate, and was promptly talked to death by Senator Barksdale in about two hours. We are informed that the amendments were of a character that Machen bill, even had Senator Barksdale desisted in time to allow a vote

But the fact remains that Senate Barksdale did not allow the vote to be ate and the people of Virginia of the right to amend br reject the bill as it was reaction not only took away from the Senste, but also from the House of Delegates, the Democratic State convention and the people of Virginia the opportunity

of enacting any primary law of any sort Senator Barksdale arrogated to himself serious responsibilities in deliberately thwarting the will of the people, and he has done more; he has, perhaps unintentionally, but none the less surely, drawn ing full credit to Senator Barksdale's statement, which we print elsewhere, that nizant of the senator from Halifax's ac tion in killing the Machen bill, it is neveract the senator from Halifax reviewed the political camer of Virginia's junior therefore, proper to ask Senator Martin: "Are you or are you not in sympathy cheerfully by the will of the party, no matter how it might decide to make nominations, but, as Judge Phlegar pointed out to Senator Barksdale, such a statement involves no declaration of personal choice. The primary question is closes than ever to the people of Virginia to-day unless we mistake the people's temper they will not be satisfied with an answer

The Northern Securities Decision

The United States Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Minnerota in the famous Northern Securities case, the effect being to sustain the position of the government, that the Sherman anti-trust law applies to railroad combinations, and that the Northern Securities Company exists in violation of the Sherman law, being monopolistic and

A brief history of the case may be interesting to our readers. The Northern Pacific Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad are parallel roads running vestward through the northern tier of States to the Pacific coast. In 190 these two lines purchased jointly the Chicago Burlington and Quincy road, and preposed to operate it as a connecting line. This action alarmed E. H. Harriman, of the Union Pacific road, and he went on the market and tried to buy a control of the stock of the Northern Pacific road. This caused the famous corner in Northern Pacific stock and the panie of May

The upshot of it all was that the several interests involved agreed to "pool their issues," and the Northern Securities Company was organized to take over and control the stocks of the Northern Pacific and Northern Central rallroads. As soon as this was accomplished a gota to prevent the merger, on the ground that State. This case was thrown out gether into the custody of the State and

of court for lack of jurisdiction, but he fore the decision had been announced President Roosevelt Instructed the Atformey-General to bring suit in the name I the United States on the ground that | mora. the Northern Securities Company was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Roosevelt's action took the finandal world by storm, and came near presplating a panie in the stock market The market recovered, but there, are hese who contend until this day that the bringing of this suit had much to do with the subsequent slump in prices of stocks and bonds. The stock market ision, however, and its announcement

The decision is far-reaching, and it now remains to be seen what President Rooselaw is sufficient and Mr. Reosevelt now ness. But if he undertakes a campaign that would be pretty bad for a President who is asking for another term. On the other hand, is he takes no furanti-trust people will accuse him of cowardice, and he will not be a very popular candidate with that class of voters. Altogether the President's position seems

In another column we print a polite communication from Mr. Julian A. Burin roply to some remarks of ours coucorning the pay of teachers. Mr. Bur which we have made may have caused misapprehension in the minds of some of our readers. First of all, he states that the teachers in Richmond really begin their work between 8:30 and 8:45 in the morning and continue practically without intermission until 3:20 in the ofternoon and that even then their work is not done, but that they have many duties to perform out of hours. Moreover, he makes the point that apart from the mental strain in the school room, the conscientious teacher is subject to great mental strain out of school in planning how he or she can best promote the interests of the pupils.

We are not unmindful of all these considerations and nobody who understands The Times-Dispatch can have formed teachers of the public schools of Virginia are fairly compensated for the laborous life, and it is full of worries and responsibilities, and the pay is so ing as an occupation.

Yet the fact remains that teachers are

employed fewer hours than workers in most other occupations. The Richmond teachers are employed longer than the gument that they are better pald than the rural teachers. But the average school term in Virginia is, we believe, less than question that persons who work for five expect to receive pay for a full year's work. This, as we stated in the origina teachers, but through the fault of the system. As for the worry, responsibility no greater, we imagine, than the worry. responsibility and care of the editor's Martin was not in any way cog- life, yet the editor manages to get along

We have not said, as Mr. Burrusa cable to keep the schools of Richmond open all the year. What we did say was teachers, janitors and so on, yet the the time. We also said that there ought officers, teachers and janitors to the full capacity: If so, we should get and officers and teachers would receive

more compensation. Of course, there is nothing unfriendly o the teachers in this discussion. On the contrary, we are trying to ascertain if there is not some way by which the eachers can put in more time, as mony of them we know would be glad to do and so increase their cay.

An Ever Present Danger.

In some parts of New England they ere discussing the question of providing free breakfasts for some of the children who attend the public schools.

The New Bedford Standard, in dis cussing the proposal, says that it is just as necessary for the child to have decent dinners and suppers as to have decent breakfasts; and necessary also for it to have suitable clothing, and a comfortable and wholesome place in which to sleep, and general good care in a thousand and one directions. "If breakfast should be given to the pupils as a remarked our contemporary, "there would have to be supper at the close."

This brings to the front again the danger in the public school system to which The Times-Dispatch has often called at tention, and for which we have as of friends. We have tried to keep well bethat the public school system is Sc Trinciple is Socialistic and there is danger of Socialistic development and proougation through this source. We start out with free tuition and that leads to free books, and that leads to free breakfasts, and that to free meals and free lodging and free clothing and all the was in violation of the laws of rest until the children are taken alto-

support. Whenever that shall come to pass, the great American republic will be doomed and Democracy will be no

The New Hollard Standard sees this danger as we see it, and in concluding its article on the subject, says:

the article on the subject, says:

"In this land of fathers and mothers, purents have responsibilities which cannot be rubbed out by the recommendations of experimenting doctors, or the projects of enthusasts who want all the children brought up by the governmental machine. It might seem very fine to rear a generation of children under the central of the experts and the scientists; but the process carried on long enough would produce a brood of parents who wouldn't care any more for their young than a lobster cares. Fatherhood and metherhood may be a very imperfect and bungling affair; but it is infinitely better for both parents and children than any governmental membetor would be, even if the breakfasts are greasy. The free American who wants his boy to breakfast in his own home, and who provides the best breakfast as the knews how, is a deal near knowling what children need than any pseudo-scientist who seeks to have the breakfast administered along with the arithmetic lessor."

Democracy teaches independence and self-reliance; Socialism teaches government paternalism. There is war between these two forces and a contest for the Fortunately Democracy is the beginning. But the Socialists are here; they are more numerous than ever can to destroy Democracy. It remains to be seen whether or not the people will allow the Socialists to employ the public schools as the means of breaking down Democracy and setting up their form of government.

On Dangerous Ground.

nvestigation of Senator Smoot that he shown that Mr. Smoot was put forward by the Mormon Church as candidate for the Senate, and that he could not have the church. The evidence also points public conduct by the church to which he belongs. It is, therefore, very roper person to serve in the Congres nent to ask how far any church organization should attempt to control the official conduct of one of its members who chances to be an officer of government It is the unwritten law of the land that the State shall not interfere with the church; on the other hand, the church should not interfere with the State. The church must have its rules for the government of members, and member draw from the church. But when the church makes a rule which is in conflict with the laws of the land, it is treading upon dangerous ground; and when it undertakes to control the actions of one of its members who is if Congress declines to admit such a representative.

well as to the Mormons. It is a very dangerous thing for the church to med

e company which purposes taking over agara Falls proceeds with warmth if not with disputch. The lobbyists are exceedinch by inch by men and women who grieve to see the Falls further trespassed upon by munufactories. One of plant with a full corps of officers, of the river, one the lay of the river bed is such that those companies will city does not keep the plant going half draw a great deal of water from the American shore. It is said, to be some way of utilizing these public that if the New York Legislature grants school buildings and their complement of the amended charter now asked for, it would not be troubled with like questions in the future, for then, practically speaking, the company would have every thing the State has to give away.

The New York World thinks it by no neans certain that Reed Smoot will lose his seat. All the Democratic members of the committee are against him but not so the Republicans. They are divided in opinion. And so the case is said to be "one of great uncertainty." To oust Smoot would mean offense to the 'Mormon vote of eight States in the far West, seven of which are in the Republican column." On the other hand, to retain him would offend other thousands. However, we dare say Smoot is

This paper has time and again said that the Sherman anti-trust law is a menace to the business interests of the ountry, and we see no reason in the late decision of the United States Supreme Court to change our opinion.

Patti has now made her real farewell to America. After the lambasting sha has given the people of this country, it is not likely that she will return to us. Age has neither sweetened her temper not her voice, and she, who for so many

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

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Violets!

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ROSES. &c.

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because upon her departure from our shores she was able to carry away only 200,000 instead of \$300,000 that she had counted upon.

A special from Newport News says: Democrats here are discussing what some of them regard as a very signifi-cant incident which occurred here yeste-day at a matinee performance of a minstrel troupe. One of the men produced a picture of Grover Cleveland. He called out the name three thines, and seemed to be nonplussed when there was no even a ripple of aplause. The next was W. J. Bryan. This name was announced

Then President Roosevelt's picture was Then President Rossevel's picture was produced, and it was greeted with hearty appliance. It is considered significant that the most profilient man in the radical wing of the party and the most distinguished leader in the conservative wing should both be snubbed in a Demo-ratis stronghold."

Letter the remembered that neith-But it must be remembered that neith-

er Mr. Cleveland nor Mr. Bryan is in position to do much for the Jamestown appropriation.

The Times-Dispatch is indebted to Judge Christian for a pamphlet copy of his history report on the part taken by North Carolina and Virginia in the Civil War. It is a valuable paper, dealing preservation in every Virginia home and in all libraries. Five thousand copies vere printed by order of the Grand Camp of the State.

A Dr. M. H. Reynolds, of New York cays in a letter to one of the papers of that city that in the course of a long experience he has never known a single instance where a person who was a free aser of apples acquired the liquor habit; nor has he ever known a person who was a free user of liquor who was fond

Professor Hamun, of Basic, Switzer land, estimates that the number of Jews in the world is 19,000,000, of which 1,000,000 live in the United States, 11, 000,000 in Europe, and 7,000,000 elsewhere. Russia has about 5,500,000, Austria-Hungary 1,880,000, Germany 568,000 Great Britair, 200,000, France 77,000, Turkey 120,-000, Holland 97,000.

The South Carolina Legislature, at a recent session, made an appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of a monument to Wade Hampton. This appropriation is not conditioned upon any popular subscription, though it is understood that there will be a considerable sum contributed by private individuals. An equestrian statue is proposed.

Near Batson, Texas, there has been a commingling of oil and salt water in the deep wells. The result is that some of the former have been ruined and the loss amounts to millions of dollars. Pouring oil upon troubled waters is well enough, but it is a rule that appears not to work both ways.

Major Udolph Wolfe, of New Orleans, and distinguished in business life there, shose death was announced a few days ago, was a native of Virginia. He was sixty-seven years of age, and had served in the Mormon war.

President Smith, of the Mormon Church, nas been a great blessing to the paragraphers. The number of paragraphs written about him is almost equal to the number of his children.

Patti says she found much change h America, and she took away with her

as much of it as she could. President Roosevelt doubtless wishes

that he had let the sleeping lion in the anti-trust law lie on. Let us rejoice that the Legislature did not do as much harm as it might have

With a Comment or Two.

With a Comment or Two.

The Times-Dispatch believes that the (Torrens) bill was killed by officeholders and autorbeys who are interested in fees. But, of course, we have no means of proving it.—Times-Dispatch.

Men have been hung by due process of law on less evidence than can be produced to sustain that belief. The fight for the Torrens land registration system is not ended by any means.—Petersburg index-Appeal.

Right you are. The quickest way to end it is to end the fellows who are alleged to have voted against the bill in order to save their pickings. But how many legislators there are who escape the consequences of their folly and silfshness by the failure of the people to remember who oftenest.—Lynchung Nows.

The chief danger of the season's violent advance in cotton and grain, as often pointed out, is the threatened loss of the foreign markets. Yesterday's figures of staple exports for February how add very greatly to the force of this contention. Shipments of cotton during the mouth fell nearly \$7,000,000, and shipments of grain fell over \$5,000,000, below the totals for the corresponding period a year age. The gereanse in the outward movement, however, was much greater than these statistics show, because the prices on which the export values were compiled were very much higher in 1904 than in 19.3.—New York Globe.

High prices are not an unmixed blessing. If the high price of cotton continues for long, there will be serious competition abtoned in the cotton-growing in

petition abroad in the cotton-growing in-

THE SESSION **ENDS TO-DAY**

General Assembly of 1904 Passes Into History This Morning.

QUESTIONS MR. BARKSDALE

Senator Phlegar Ref. is to Senator Martin and Primary Plan. Willard Commended.

bly of Virginia within the walls of the present Capitol of Virginia, will come to a close with a brief formal session to-day. Practically the last business session of the body was held on Saturday, but a sitting of three-quarters of an hour was had in the Senate yesterday at which a few speeches were made as privileged questions and a resolution adopted. The session of the House was very brief, and outside of a personal explanation, was devoid of features.

The Senate. When the Senate convened there were present, besides Lleutenant-Governor Wil lard, Senators Anderson, Barksdale Campbell, Cromwell, Fulton, Harmon Machen, Massie, Phiegar, Sadler, Sale and Sears: Clerk Joseph Button and the assistants and committee clerks, the up the remainder of the slender attend-

As soon as the body was called to order Lleutenant-Governor Willard anneunced that Mr. Barksdale, of Hallfax,
was entitled to the floor. In the course
of his speech he referred to cogtain statements in a Richmond letter to the Washington Post wherein it was inlimated that
the amendments placed on the Machen
bill by the House of Delegates were offered for the purpose of compassing the
defrat of the bill. This he denied directly and emphatically, and further stated
that Senator Martin knew nothing of the
vote on the bill and had never expressed himself on it in any way so far
us he was aware, and he believed he
would have known if Senator Martin had
desired to defeat the bill.

SENATOR PHLEGAR'S QUESTION.

desired to defeat the bill.

SENATOR PHILEGAR'S QUESTION.
Mr. Phiegar, referring to the statement
by Mr. Barksdale of Senator Martin's
position with regard to a primary, asked
if it was not true that Mr. Martin could
do nothing else than submit to any plan
the party might promulgate without in
refusing to so submit placing himself
beyond the party pale. Mr. Barksdale
replied that it was. The question was
significant only as indicating Mr. Phiegar's position on the senatorship.
Mr. Barksdale, still retaining the floor,
yielded to Mr. Sale to speak to a question of privilege. Mr. Sale asked and
was granted unanimous consent to take
up the House joint resolution in relation

up the House joint resolution in relation to concurrent legislation by the States of Virginia and Maryland in relation to cyster legislation. Speaking in support of the resolution, the senator from Norfolk ter legislation. Speaking in support of the resolution the senator from Norfolic city stated that Mr. Walker had done the Senate Committee an injustice, unintentionally, no doubt, in his reference to that resolution and in characterizing the conference of committees of the two. Legislatures, as a junket. He then explained the purpose of the resolution in some detail, showing that it was intended to secure the adoption of a uniform cull law, to shorten the season for taking oysters and for the pursuit of violators of the law who fled from one State into another to escape punishment. The fine imposed on violators of the law has often operatel as a license, inasmuch as the pirates were allowed to keep their catch of oysters in case of apprehension by the police boats. It was proposed to recommend a law in both States confiscating cysters of those caught violating the law. The resolution was designed to perfect cyster legislation. He asked the Senate to agree to the resolution.

Without dissent the resolution was concurred in and the presiding officer so an

Senator Anderson, of Richmond, city, then offered and read this resolution: "Resolved by the Senate, That the thanks of this body are due and are thanks of this body are due and are heartily extended to the president of the Senate for the conspicuous ability with which he has discharged the arduous duties of his high office-duties more difficult and delicate than usually fall to the lot of the chair, by reason of the intricate constitutional questions arising under the new organic law which were frequently involved in the decisions to be given by the chair.

involved in the decisions to be given by the chair.

"This body freely puts on record its sense of the promptness, ability, imparituality and firmness exhibited on every occasion by Fresident Willard and its high opinion of him, both as a mun and

"Resolved further, That the thanks of the Sengte are also rendered to its ck.k, who has again displayed his high fit-ness for the office he so ably fills, and to his capable and courteous assistants; to the courteous doorkeeper, sergeant-at-arms and librarian and the pages, all of whom have discharged their duties to the ntire satisfaction of the Senate.

entire satisfaction of the Senate."

Realizing the embarrassing position of president and clerks, Mr. Barksdule put the resolution upon its passage and declared it unanimously adopted

President Willard, with apparent feeling of gratitude, very happily acknowledged the handsome tribute to him, stating that a very tagency he would look back

the handsome tribute to him, stating that in years to come be would look back upon the associations as presiding officer of the Senate as one of the pleasantest of his life. He spoke of the uniformly courteous and friendly relations existing between himself and every member of the body and expressed his approber of the body and expressed his appro-ciation of the courtesy and kindliness shown him. The response was in the na-

DIAMONDS and Other Gems

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ture of a brief valedictory to the Senate, this being the last service of Captain Willard as its presiding officer.

Mr. A. C. Harman, o. this city, moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion prevailed, and the body was declared adjourned until 9:39 A. M.

HOUSE SESSION BRIEF.

Body Heard Major Green and Adjourned Until To-day.

The session of the House was brief and would have been painfully formal, but for the speech of Major M. M. Green, of Fauquier, who, on a question of privilege, resented a romark alleged to have been made in the Senate on Friday by New Walter.

been made in the Senate on Friday by Mr. Walker.

A resolution was pending to provide for filling the vacancies on the joint commission named to co-operate with a similar one from Maryland to determine the boundary lines between the oyster properties of the two States. Mr. Walker made a motion to table, and in so doing is said to have declared that this course might prevent another junketing trip at the expense of the State.

Major Green objected to the language, and declared that the committee of which

and declared that the committee of which he was a member had been an important ne and had done its work properly. one, and had done its work properly. When Speaker Ryan had signed some bills, the body adjourned until 9:30 o'clock to-day, when there will be a final adjournment. There were only twelve or fifteen members of the House in their

ELON COLLEGE NEWS.

Ten Thousand, New Yorker's Bequest, Added to Endowment.

the literary entertainment of the Clio Literary Society, Elon College, N. C., an excellent programme was rendered. G. O. Rogers, of Graham, N. C., won in oratorial contest, and the negative in the debate. The debaters were:

the college, composed chiefly of

The Psiphelia Society, composed The Psiphelia Society, composed of young ladies, will give a literary enter-tainment March 22d, and the annual debate-between the Cilo and Philologrian societies will be held April ist. Subject: Resolved, That Competition is a Greater Factor in the Development of Commerce Than Competion: Affirmative—R. L. Williamson, M. L. Bryant; Negative—J. A. Long, C. E. Holland.

Dr. McWhinny, of Muncle, Ind., and Dr. Childs Fairfield, of Connectiont, have recently been elected by the Executive Committee of the board of trustees of Elon College as now resident professors in psychology and ethics. They will deliver a series of lectures at the college this spring.

spring.

Ten thousand dollars, left by Hon. F.
A. Palmer, of New York, to the college, is
at the disposal of the trustees of the college, and this amount will be added to
the permanent endowment fund. Mr. the permanent endowment fund. Mr. Palmer gave twenty thousand before his

Personal and General.

Samuel J. Crawford, of Kansas, was the youngest Governor ever elected in his fact. He is now sixty-eight years old, a Kansan to the core, proud of it, and the last survivor of the Union war Governor Crawford does not believe in the rapid life of the age. "Today," says he, "the happiest people in day." says he. "the happiest people in America are living the plain, but wholesome, lives of countrymen."

"Strange," said Senator Forsker to Senator Lodge, "how sensitive Morgan is about the Panama ditch." "Yes, very, Ils couldn't be more so if it were his own alimentary canal."—Cleveland Lead-

Snakes vs. Hatchets.

Snakes vs. Hatchets.

Sure, Paddy dear, when we come here to his Americky.

They got some good owld chestnuts out to fire at you an' me.

When Washin'ton's Birthday comes alahng they tell about th' by That monkeyed wid th' hatchet till he couldn't tell a lie.

An' though we grieved to hear th' tale we all was patient, faix.

An' waited till St. Pathrick's Day to talk about th' snakes.

h' wriggly wans,
h' wiggly wans,
h' wiggly wans,
Th' vipers an 'th' adders:
h' snakes that sting.
Th' snakes that cling.
Th' snakes that bust like bladders;
h' spotty wans.
h' dotty wans.
Th' great snakes an' th' small—
ynt, he got his Irish up, an' bounced
em one an' all.

em one an' all.

Jarge Washin'ton he five was that, a val-rous, brave gossoon.

To chop away a cherry trea as lafty as th' moon.
So through th' February months th' Yankee is inspired

To talk about thin, gloryus deeds till you an me are tired—
But whist, me lad! here's March ag'in, with naw, and doin', falk.

But boast a bit of good St. Pat a-vetoin' th' snakes.

Th' kind that twist,
Th' kind that hiss,
Th' kind that bits an' chew;
Th' scall wans,
Th' thilly wans,
Th' thilly wans,
Th' kind that swally you;
Th' frisky kind,
Th' whiskoy kind,
St. Patrick bid 'em scat—
Surc. Washin'ton he never done a gloryus
deed like that,
—Wallace Irwin, in New York Globa

HE FOUGHT HIS WAY OUT

A Burglar at Bay in Salisbury Used Pistol With Effect.

TWO

When They Surrounded House, Opened Fire From Window,

OFFICERS

Opening Road to Escape. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) SALISBURY, N. C., March 14-At

about midnight Saturday night a burgiar was discovered in the hardware estabnaving effected an entrance by climbing a tree to the rear window. Chief of Police J. Frank Miller and Officers Cauble and Monroe at once stationed themselves at an advantageous point to await the exit of the thirst, who had by this time found that the officers were after him. Before he could be seen, however, by the officers he opened fire on them from a dark window, from which he could see two of the policemen in the glare of an electric light. His aim was good, and Chief Miller was shot through both feet, being nearly under the wirdow from whence the shots came, and Officer Cauble receiving slight wounds in the side. Each of the officers returned the fire, but without effect.

HIS ESCAPE.

The thief succeeded in descending the tree and making good his escape, but not until Officer Monroe had arrived, being attracted by the shooting, and fired several shots at the fleeling burglar, who being attracted by the shooting, and fired several shots at the fleeing bursiar, who left a new cap, which was readily identified as one having been sold to Ernest Murphy early in the evening. He also left behind the pistol with which he had so desporately fought the policomen. The tragedy created great excitement, since which time diligent search has been made to apprehend the would-be murderor, officers being sent to Greensboro. Danville and other points, with the hope of finding him.

of finding him.
Chief Miller's condition to-day sidered favorable, though it will MISS M'CREARY RECOVERING.

MISS MCREARY RECOVERING.
Miss Lilian McCreary, of WinstonSalem, who was so seriously injured by
being struck by the Southern's fast mail
at Linwood Saturday evering, and who
has since beer in the Whitehead-Stokes
Sanitarium here, is reported improving
to-day. Her recovery is now considered
entirely possible, unless Internal injuries develop. The mother of the young
lady, Mrs. Robert McCreary, who was
instantly killed in the same accident,
was buried to-day at Jersey, Davidson
county, the former home of the family.

TOWN BURNED.

A Stroke of Lightning Starts the Fire-One Store Standing.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

(CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 11.—The town of Pineville, ten miles south of here, was destroyed by fire early this morning, and only one business house remains. The fire is believed to have originated from a stroke of lightning during a severe thunder storm.

The jotal loss is estimated at \$20,000, with \$10,000 insurance. The fire started in the drug store of Dr. W. K. Reid.

Mrs. Hamner Ill.

(Special to The Times Dispatch.)
LYNCHBURG, VA., March H.-Mrs.
Emeline Stratton Hamner, widow of the
late Colonel James A. Hamner, is critically ill at her home here. She is the
grandmother of Mrs. Alpha Hanner Morton, of Richmond,

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